

the ACO should consider the quality of the contractor's corrective action plan in determining the appropriate percentage.

(iii) As the contractor implements its accepted corrective action plan, the ACO should reinstate a portion of withheld amounts commensurate with the contractor's progress in making corrections. However, the ACO must not fully reinstate withheld amounts until the contractor corrects the deficiencies, or until the impact of the deficiencies become immaterial.

(5) *Monitoring contractor's corrective action.* The ACO and the auditor must monitor the contractor's progress in correcting deficiencies. When the ACO determines the deficiencies have been corrected, the ACO must notify the contractor in writing. If the contractor fails to make adequate progress, the ACO must take further action. The ACO may—

- (i) Elevate the issue to higher level management;
- (ii) Further reduce progress payments and/or disallow costs on vouchers;
- (iii) Notify the contractor of the inadequacy of the contractor's cost estimating system and/or cost accounting system; and
- (iv) Issue cautions to contracting activities regarding the award of future contracts.

242.7204 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.242-7004, Material Management and Accounting System, in all solicitations and contracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold that are not for the acquisition of commercial items and—

- (a) Are not awarded to small businesses, educational institutions, or nonprofit organizations; and
- (b) Are either—
 - (1) Cost-reimbursement contracts; or
 - (2) Fixed-price contracts with progress payments made on the basis of costs incurred by the contractor as work progresses under the contract.

Subpart 242.73—Contractor Insurance/Pension Review

242.7301 General.

(a) The administrative contracting officer (ACO) is responsible for determining the allowability of insurance/pension costs in Government contracts and for determining the need for a Contractor/Insurance Pension Review (CIPR). Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) insurance/pension specialists and Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) auditors assist ACOs in making these determinations, conduct CIPRs when needed, and perform other routine audits as authorized under FAR 42.705 and 52.215-2. A CIPR is a DCMA/DCAA joint review that—

- (1) Provides an in-depth evaluation of a contractor's—
 - (i) Insurance programs;
 - (ii) Pension plans;
 - (iii) Other deferred compensation plans; and
 - (iv) Related policies, procedures, practices, and costs; or
 - (2) Concentrates on specific areas of the contractor's insurance programs, pension plans, or other deferred compensation plans.
- (b) DCMA is the DoD Executive Agency for the performance of all CIPRs.

(c) DCAA is the DoD agency designated for the performance of contract audit responsibilities related to Cost Accounting Standards administration as described in FAR Subparts 30.2 and 30.6 as they relate to a contractor's insurance programs, pension plans, and other deferred compensation plans.

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242.7302 Requirements.

Follow the procedures at PGI 242.7302 to determine if a CIPR is needed.

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242.7303 Responsibilities.

Follow the procedures at PGI 242.7303 when conducting a CIPR.

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